STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)	CASE NO.: 2011-GS-10-06799 2011-GS-10-07382
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	•
VS.)	
SAMUEL A. MCCAULEY,)	
DEFENDANT.)	

PLEA

held before the Honorable Thomas L. Hughston

Mia Perron, Circuit Court Reporter, 9th Judicial Circuit

in the Charleston County Courthouse

Charleston, South Carolina

on Friday, January 18, 2013, Commencing at 10:16 a.m.

SUSAN "MIA" PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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EXHIBITS

[None]

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THE COURT: All right. I believe we are here in connection with the case of the State against Samuel Avery McCauley.

MR. BARR: While we are waiting, Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Whereupon, a bench conference is held]

THE COURT: All right. Let me tell everybody involved. I've asked the lawyers some questions. We're talking about some legal points here, and I've asked them a couple of questions that I'm unsure of and -- about what the law is in regard to credits and that sort of thing in terms of sentence -- whatever sentence that I impose. And they're not certain, and I'm not certain, and I'm going to take a little while for them to have a chance to go to their computers and see if they can answer those questions for me.

So we're going to stand in recess until y'all have a chance to go and look and get me that information, because it does play a role in sentencing, as far as I'm concerned. I like to know everything that I can about something before I decide on the sentence. So it's going to take probably about ten or fifteen minutes.

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1 [Whereupon, an off-the-record bench conference 2 is heldl [Whereupon, counsel and probation confer] THE COURT: I'll be back here in one of these 5 offices back here, and so let the clerk know. 6 [Whereupon, a recess is held from 10:10 a.m. to 7 10:50 p.m.] 8 THE COURT: All right. Why don't you -- why 9 don't we put it on the record -- if there's going to 10 be any question about what information I have and what 11 I'm acting on. What it was, I asked the lawyers to 12 give me some additional information. I had researched 13 it some myself, with the help of a clerk and all, but 14 I still had some questions about the mandatory minimums and how much time you have to serve on 15 16 certain conditions and whether you're eligible for 17 parole or probation on certain conditions. 18 legislature has changed the law in regard to a lot of 19 that in the last few years and I just wanted to be 20 clear on that before I did any sentencing today. 21 So we'll start with the State. What can you 22 tell me about that? 23 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor.

I have conferred with Mr. Barr about what I found.

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1 With respect to the felony DUI with death, that 2 is a no-parole offense which, by statute, means that the defendant would serve eighty-five percent of the 3 active portion of any sentence the Court would render. 4 5 The statute --6 THE COURT: All right. Let me make my notes 7 here. [Whereupon, the Court reviews documents] 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MS. WILLIAMS: As far as the minimum is concerned, Your Honor, and what is suspendable and what's not, 56-5-2945 provides that this case being a one-year to twenty-five-year sentence, it says that a part of the mandatory sentence — the mandatory being the one year in our case, that's required to be imposed, must not be suspended, and probation must not be granted for any portion.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. WILLIAMS: And we agree that the reading of that means with respect to the mandatory minimum of one year.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. WILLIAMS: Reckless homicide --

THE COURT: Hold on just a second. I'm making my notes, still.

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1	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: That's all right.
3	[Whereupon, the Court reviews documents]
4	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
5	MS. WILLIAMS: Reckless homicide is not a
6	violent crime by statute. It is not a no-parole
7	offense, as felony DUI is, and I have not found
8	anything in my research to indicate that there are
9	restrictions to the extent that there are on the
10	felony DUI with death, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: And that
13	THE COURT: Do you agree with that, Mr. Barr?
14	MR. BARR: Yes, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	MR. BARR: As an aside, I've concluded that this
17	is about as clear as the tax code.
18	But that's I think we're in agreement as to
19	at least those provisions.
20	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Thank you
21	very much.
22	And I apologize for my voice, but I've had a
23	little bug for the last few days. It's better today
24	than it was yesterday, though
25	All right. And so I'll be glad to hear from you

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further in regard to anything you want to say prior to sentencing. We'll start with the State.

And, of course, we are -- let me just say, as a preference: we are here in regard to Samuel Avery McCauley, who's here today. It's in connection with his pleas of guilty that he entered before me back on May 14 of 2012. At that time I accepted his pleas and ordered a pre-sentence investigation, due to many factors.

But I have received a pre-sentence report and I've also received extensive sentencing memorandums from both sides. And at the outset, I would say that I'm very appreciative of everything that's been given to me by everybody involved. I like to know as much as I can about a case before I make a decision.

All right. Yes, ma'am?

MS. WILLIAMS: May it please the Court, Your Honor. And if I may approach, I do have photos the family provided me of the victim.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. WILLIAMS: Some are originals and some we printed from our computer.

THE COURT: All right.

[Whereupon, Ms. Williams proffers documents to the Court]

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1 THE COURT: Just a minute. Let me look over these and I'll give them back to you. 2 3 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir. [Whereupon, the Court reviews documents] 4 5 [Whereupon, the Court proffers documents to 6 Ms. Williams] 7 MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, may it please the Court. 8 9 With respect to sentencing in this case the 10 Court is well-versed in the facts, at this point, I'm 11 sure. Both sides have submitted sentencing memorandums covering the facts and our respective 12 13 positions about aggravation and mitigation, so I'm not 14 going to be too long with it, Your Honor. And there are about five individuals who would 15 like to speak on behalf of Ms. Caperton. In addition, 16 17 Mothers Against Drunk Driving is here, and Officer 18 McGowan is also here, just for the Court's reference. 19 I do just want to hit a few highlights about 20 this case, Your Honor. Felony DUIs, whether they 21 cause death or great bodily injury, are often 22 considered accidents and tragic events. Which they 23 are, indeed. What is important to reiterate is that 24 while intent is not an element of felony DUI, there is

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a lot of intent, particularly in our case, with

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respect to what happened.

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Everyone knows, including Mr. McCauley, that there is a danger involved with drinking and driving. That is why these kids chose while they were sober to stay on that boat that night and not drive. that and made those -- took those precautions because they were aware, even at the age of nineteen, that those risks are involved when they drink.

Everyone knows, including Mr. Cauley, that --Mr. McCauley, that drinking impairs your judgment, which is another reason why they made the precautions that they did that they thought was good enough to work to prevent what happened that night.

What's important about this case, Your Honor --I'm not so good in front of a microphone. talk loud anyway.

THE COURT: That's all right. Go ahead. ahead. Good. Me, either.

MS. WILLIAMS: What I think is important about this case, for you to consider, that I can submit to you on behalf of the State and Ms. Caperton: I have handled over 400 DUIs, including felonies, in the past two years alone, Your Honor, and what I see is different about this case as opposed to many other cases I've handled, this is not a case where someone -10-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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had too much to drink at dinner or while they were at work at a bar. This is a case involving individuals who chose, the whole point of that evening, to collect and see each other before they left for school, maybe one, but they intended on getting intoxicated. They intended on staying on that boat because they knew they intended on getting that impaired. And as people who thought they were old enough to drink, even though they were at least two years under the legal drinking age in our state, they were adult enough to take on that responsibility anyway and they were mature enough to think ahead of time when they were sober that — what the consequences could be.

The difference I see in this case, apart from several others I've handled, is that these people meant to get as intoxicated as they did. They knew the risks that were involved, and they did it anyway. And that, Your Honor, is where the recklessness comes from. I haven't seen very many felony DUIs, in my experience, that are often accompanied by a substantially fact-intensive reckless homicide like this case.

His blood alcohol content, as Your Honor knows, was a .20. That's two and a half times the legal limit for someone who is twenty-one or older.

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THE COURT: I thought -- I had it here, a note 1 of .28. 2 3 MR. BARR: 208, I think it --MS. WILLIAMS: It's 20, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Oh. 208? 6 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: There is a reason why our 9 legislature created a statute prohibiting people under twenty-one from drinking at all. It's not just the 10 11 attempts to purchase or the possession of it like in 12 other states. In our state, the legislature went 13 further and said that it's illegal for them to 14 consume. In some states you can in the house, in your 15 parent's house, but in our state you can't consume it 16 at all when you're under twenty-one. And these kids 17 did that anyway. 18 They engaged in the conduct that resulted in why 19 we are here today knowingly. And I think that is 20 something that I'm really asking the Court to 21 consider: that the consequences of why we are here 22 today were, in fact, foreseeable. Mr. McCauley wasn't 23 fourteen, he was nineteen, and by law he's actually an

adult, so I don't think he should be given too much

credit, for mitigation, for being young.

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that's more aggravating than anything.

There are several people who would like to speak, Your Honor, so I do just want to end with everyone has to be held accountable for their actions, Your Honor, and that includes nineteen-year-olds without criminal histories.

And I realize that there are a lot of people in this room that think that we are here today about Mr. McCauley. And while that may be true to some people, we are actually here because of Mr. McCauley. And no one deserves to die the way Eleanor Caperton did and the way too many other people do who never dreamed they would put themselves in a scenario like that that they found themselves in when they were killed. She didn't just die, Your Honor. killed.

And would -- is the Court inclined to hear from them now?

THE COURT: Be glad to hear from anybody that wants to say anything. Whoever wants to speak, you can stand right there, or wherever you want to stand back there. But just tell me your name, first of all, and then speak loudly so that I can hear you and the court reporter can hear you.

MS. SAVANCOff: My name is Phyllis Savancoff MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -13-

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[phonetic]. I'm the sister of Eleanor Caperton.

THE COURT: Go right ahead.

MS. SAVANCOFF: My sister, Eleanor Caperton, lost her life to a drunken driver who was going the wrong way on I-26 after midnight on July 24th, 2011. She was driving home from her second job as a security quard, which she worked on the weekend. She was also a bank teller at First Citizens Bank and had been a bank teller for over fifty years.

She was loved by everyone who knew her in the Charleston community and was a great sister, mother, grandmother, and aunt. She left behind two grandchildren who miss her terribly. Her grandchildren called her Baca [phonetic], which appeared on her license plate.

In this accident, Samuel McCauley was traveling at a high rate of speed and hit my sister's vehicle She died approximately fifteen minutes later head on. due to multiple body trauma. As a result of this accident, my sister received the following injuries: neck trauma with bleeding to the base of the brain, fractures of the right first through twelve ribs, fractures of the left first through seventh ribs, laceration of the tissue surrounding the heart area, multiple soft-tissue injuries, bleeding in both lungs, -14-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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a laceration to the bottom of the right lung, lacerations of the liver, an open fracture of the right arm, an open fracture of the right ankle, a fractured femur of the right leg, fractures of the right tibia and fibula or lower leg bones, fractures of the right hand, multiple abrasions, contusions, and lacerations to her body.

I can't even imagine the frightened pain she must have suffered in those final moments, prior to her death, from these severe injuries she sustained from this horrific accident. Thoughts of this accident and all of these horrific injuries haunt me every day. The untimely death of my only sister has affected me and my entire body greatly and remains doing so. It remains very difficult for me to sleep, eat, and accomplish the most simple tasks. Most nights, I lie in bed without any sleep the entire night. I have become exhausted in body and mind, with no energy and much anger. I began having terrible nightmares and experiencing body aches and pains due to the stress and grief of losing my sister in this manner. I have become deeply depressed and had to seek the help of my doctor, who prescribed an antidepressant for my growing anxiety and Ambien to help me sleep. I remain today on both of these

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prescriptions. I still lie in bed many nights and cry thinking of the way in which my sister was killed and what her last thoughts might have been as she saw this vehicle speeding straight for her and realizing in her last moments that she was going to die.

My family has never lost a close loved one to this type of recklessness at the hands of another.

Losing a loved one to a felony DUI is simply unbearable and only those who have gone through this can really realize the impact this can have on the bodies and minds of family members. But, unfortunately, there have been far too many family members statewide who have had to suffer the loss of a loved one in this manner.

My sister was in good health and still working two jobs at age seventy-two. She had no immediate plans to retire. She loved life, her family, her friends, and her animals. She was still a productive member of society and was a very giving person who would help anyone she could. She was a proud organ donor but, unfortunately, due to this accident none of her organs could be salvaged.

Let me ask you: how would you feel if this were your sister, mother, grandmother, or aunt killed in this way? Please put yourself in our place. No

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family should have to go through this pain or go through this.

Samuel McCauley was traveling on the wrong side of the interstate at a high rate of speed with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.208 when he hit and killed That blood-alcohol concentration is over twice the legal limit. Mr. McCauley chose to get into his vehicle while highly intoxicated, turning the vehicle into a destructible force that took my sister's life. My sister had no time to react in any way and was solely at the mercy of Mr. McCauley at the time of this accident.

South Carolina is supposed to have a zero tolerance law for underage drinkers; therefore, I desire that Samuel McCauley be sentenced to a maximum time for the taking of my sister's life. stricter laws and sentencing needs to be enforced for these DUI offenders who take the lives of innocent victims. Per the new media and Mothers Against Drunk Driving, over 10,000 people were killed in the United States last year due to drunk driving. felonies in South Carolina for 2010 were 353 killed, and, in 2011, 315 killed.

I'm also recommending that the conditions that I set forth for Mr. McCauley in my pre-investigation -17-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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1 statement be adhered to by Mr. McCauley. Mr. McCauley's mother --2 3 THE COURT: I'm not sure I understood what you meant by that. 4 MS. SAVANCOFF: Conditions of going to 5 counseling, and whatever else was in there. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 8 MS. SAVANCOFF: Mr. McCauley's mother has been 9 able to visit and speak with her son, but my sister is 10 gone forever. I can't see her anymore, have the long sister-to-sister talks we used to have on the 11 12 telephone, nor give her -- give her gifts or celebrate 13 her birthdays, holidays, or go on trips with her. only have a two-ounce container of her ashes to look 14 15 at and talk to. Your Honor, please give Eleanor Caperton the 16 17 proper justice she deserves for her death at the hands 18 of Samuel McCauley. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 19 20 MS. FIRING: My name is Mary Firing [phonetic]. 21 My name is Mary Firing. 22 Ella isn't just a loss to her family, but also 23

to her many friends. She lived life to the fullest.

She was my best friend and confident. We went on cruises, to craft shows, out to eat, exchanged

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birthday and Christmas gifts. I'm wearing stuff today that she gave me. She would have -- she had ordered our group tickets for the Charleston Christmas Show.

On long weekends she would get up early on Sunday morning, after her security shift, and drive up to Greenville to see her grandchildren, then drive back home the next evening.

My husband helped her get her security job so she could have the extra money she wanted. Some days on her way to work she would pass my husband's security post and stop and say hi. When he died in April, she was there for me. Then I lost her three and a half months later. She wasn't just a seventytwo-year-old lady; she was my special friend.

MS. STROWE: My name is Susan Strowe [phonetic].

I spent a lot of time trying to figure out just what it is I would say when this day came, and now I find myself at a loss for words. I want to tell you what it feels like to watch my mom deal with the loss of the person who was supposed to help her deal with the loss of my dad just three months earlier, or about how I will miss going to the crafts fairs and the Christmas shows with Miss Ellie and my mother, as we have done for the past ten years. But I find myself unable to express those feelings. Instead, all I can

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think about is how Mr. McCauley chose to drink and drive drunk, in spite of the fact that the group agreed not to drive, Your Honor, and that his friends tried to stop him but he ran off anyway. Now all that is left is the grief and the knowledge that Miss Ellie, or Baca, as she is known to her family, will never be with us again.

MS. BUCHARDT: My name is Gena Buchardt. B-U-C-H-A-R-D-T. I am niece to Ms. Ellie Caperton.

There are so many things that I could say and feel about the untimely death of my only aunt, Ellie Caperton, but I will start by saying that she was my only aunt, a very important part of a small family. And I lost more than an aunt that night that Mr. McCauley killed her by a DUI. I lost a friend, a travel companion, a babysitter, a pet sitter that I trusted, and I lost a grandmother figure to my only child.

I also lost a part of me that night, a part of me that is now also lost to the rest of my family, and that night has changed me forever. Since Ellie's death, I have been very depressed and it has affected every part of my life from my career to my home life. I was no longer able to handle the duties of my job so I -- that resulted in me having to give up my

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position. I am not the mother, friend, nor wife that I was before my aunt was killed.

Mr. McCauley made a premeditated decision to drink under age. Mr. McCauley had discussions days ahead of time about both the type of liquor and the size bottle of alcohol that he wanted for the party that night. He consumed a large amount of alcohol and chose to drive. He was so determined to drive and get behind the wheel of his car, after a few attempts to stop him, that he went anyway. He drove the wrong way up I-26 and the Crosstown doing more than twice the legal speed limit. This young man drove his car at this high rate of speed head-on into my aunt, who was driving home at midnight after a long shift with her second job. My aunt was doing the speed limit, wearing her seatbelt, and listening to the radio, as she had just left work five minutes prior and on her way home.

In a way, you could say that her sacrifice that she -- that she sacrificed at the hands of Mr.

McCauley also saved his life and possibly the life of others. He may have drove off the Crosstown and killed himself or hit another car and killed many people in that car. So my aunt's sacrifice, in turn, probably saved Samuel McCauley's life.

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Mr. McCauley killed my aunt in the most horrific way that I can imagine. This is more than a hiccup in Mr. McCauley's life story. It doesn't matter what Mr. McCauley's life was before that night, what reputation or background. That did not stop him from committing a felony DUI with death, and we feel that Mr. McCauley should pay for this -- pay for what he has done.

House arrest and eight months in a local county jail is just a drop in the bucket for the murder of my aunt. I would like to see Mr. McCauley get penalized to the fullest extent of the law. My aunt had many years left in her life to live, and Mr. McCauley took that away from her and me and the rest of our family. Now it's Mr. McCauley's turn to have his freedom taken away. My aunt was not given a choice, but Mr. McCauley made the choice and now he has to pay the price for that choice.

I refuse to let the system and society reduce my aunt to a statistic, to another victim of DUI in society, on South Carolina highways. Ellie deserves better than that. She deserves justice for her death at the hands of Samuel McCauley.

MR. GRAY: My name is Ronald Gray. I am Ellie's son.

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July 24th, 2011, is a day I'll never forget. It's the day I found out my mother was killed by a drunk driver. She was just driving home from work when her life was cut short by a senseless but totally preventable act. When I found out what happened, I can't even begin to describe the flood of emotions that I felt at that moment or in the weeks, months, and now years that have gone by. It's a horrible, devastating feeling nobody should have to go through. And having to see and identify her body at the funeral home was by far the hardest and most difficult experience of my life. That is also something nobody should ever have to experience.

She was a good woman, a great friend, a loving sister, a caring aunt, a proud grandmother, and the best mother a son could ever ask for. She always put my brother and I first, and she sacrificed so much for I was just getting to the point in my career and in my life where I could start taking care of her, giving back to her, and doing everything I could just to show her how much I appreciated all that she did for me. But I will never be given that opportunity.

She loved going on cruises. She loved her family and friends. I have two children that she adored and was so proud of. It breaks my heart that MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -23-

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they'll never get to spend anymore time with her and that she will never get to see them grow up and mature. And it breaks my heart knowing that her life was cut short and that it was not time for her to go.

There are so many things she should have still experienced, so much life still left to live, but all that was denied to her on the night of July 24th. I just feel so bad for her. She did not deserve this, and I miss her terribly.

I think about her and this entire situation every day, and I will continue to be haunted by it every day for the rest of my life. To say it's changed my life and the lives of all the people who knew and loved her would be an understatement. We are all devastated by what has happened to her. Time will pass and we will deal with it the best that we can but, unfortunately, for my mother, it will not. She is gone, her life tragically ended too soon.

This horrible crime should not go unpunished.

Many people's lives, that of my mother, first and
foremost, were detrimentally affected. The defendant
should accept responsibility for this senseless,
selfish act and know and realize and bear the
consequences. I feel he should pay the fullest extent
of the law.

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I see commercials on TV and I see billboards 1 along the highways that say that the state of South 2 3 Carolina is cracking down on DUI and getting tough on DUI offenders. Well, today in this courtroom I would 4 like to see proof of that and I would like to see 5 justice served for my mother. 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you, everybody involved. MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, that is all the State 8 9 has. Thank you. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 11 And I appreciate all of that.

All right. And I would say again that a lot of that was covered in the materials that were presented to me. But, nevertheless, I appreciate your being here and bringing that to my attention today.

All right, Mr. Barr.

MR. BARR: May it please the Court.

Your Honor, would you prefer Sam to stay back here or come forward --

THE COURT: Either way. Wherever you're most comfortable.

MR. BARR: Your Honor, may it please the Court.

I have read where Ms. Caperton's sister felt that our apologies are insincere, and all I can say is that on behalf of Sam -- and he will certainly say -25-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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this later -- we do not intend to offend them by continuing to apologize. But there is little more that we can probably do.

If there are any -- if there's any such thing as degrees of a tragedy, then this case presents a tragedy of the highest magnitude, a tragedy in the first degree, as it were. It involves the tragic death of an innocent woman, much loved, Ellie Caperton, who, to use Sam's own words from May, did not deserve to die, much less in this manner.

But it also involves the fall from grace of another innocent, much-loved Sam McCauley, a good person in every way to whom a very bad thing has happened, admittedly, admittedly, by his own decision. The bad thing happened because Sam drank rum. drank so much rum that he lost -- he didn't lose physical consciousness, but he went into blackout and he lost control of his ability to make conscious decisions.

Sentencing, I know, is difficult. I know it's a difficult challenge for a lawyer representing a defendant, difficult for a prosecutor. It's far more difficult for Your Honor because Your Honor is called upon to balance all of these things and, with the proverbial wisdom of Solomon, arrive at a decision -26-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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that is just.

A number of people have come here today in support of Sam. I wouldn't take the Court's time to introduce them all, but there are a total of, at last count, thirty-four folks out there, some of whom will talk to the judge -- to the Court in a minute. And they represent many components of Sam's extended family and friends: his aunt and her sons from Iowa, some of Sam's friends from here, some of friends -- Sam's friends from the Governor's School, and the parents of those friends. And you will hear -- you will hear from them momentarily.

I decided that perhaps the most coherent way to present to Your Honor Sam's side of the story -- and here I may tend to repeat what I've also written to the Court. But I think, Your Honor, that it is also important that these things be said at this formal occasion of the defendant's elocution.

I will say, at least for the record, I have filed with the court reporter a copy of my memorandum, to the extent that I will be referring to it.

I wonder if I could have Your Honor's permission to ask Sam's mother to stand with us? Denise?

And if you don't mind, I'll talk while she's walking --

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THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BARR: Because Sam's story really begins with Denise, as we all -- our stories always begin with our mothers. Denise is from Carlisle, Iowa. And I've forgotten, I'm sure she told me how, but somehow she found her way to Atlanta, Georgia. And she's a court reporter, a good one, private court reporter, just as our lady here next to the bench. And Denise was living in Atlanta, Georgia, when Sam was born, and she discovered Charleston, as many people do, and admired its quality of life and thought that she would like to live here.

And Sam was, at the time, four, six?

MOTHER: Ten when I moved here. Ten when -
MR. BARR: Ten. I'm sorry. Ten. Sam was ten
when they moved here.

And Denise is -- she is a -- she is a great mom, a devoted mom, a loved mom. She's Sam's best friend, and vice versa.

And so she chose the East Cooper area to live because of the quality of its schools. And, more specifically, found a place to rent on Sullivan's Island where Sam attended probably one of the best elementary schools in the county, Sullivan's Island.

And to further Sam's education, when Sam was in MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -28-

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the sixth grade Denise and Sam facilitated his transfer to the Charleston County School of the Arts.

Now, I have more to say about that downstream. But it's quite a school. It's sort of the cream of the crop of those of artistic bent, but there is a general curriculum, as well. And Sam attended the Charleston County School of the Arts from the -- I think the sixth grade until the tenth grade. And Denise supported them with her earning -- from her earnings as a court reporter.

And when Sam was in the tenth grade, he applied to the Governor's School of the Arts in the humanities, in Greenville, where I know Your Honor now knows he was accepted.

One of his former teachers at the Charleston

County School of the Arts has written about that in her statement. It's tab L of our exhibit, a Ms. Anne

Cimballa. And she writes about how she met Sam during her first year. Sam was then a sophomore. And she said being a new teacher, I carefully observed the students. Sam stood out because he was silly, funny, warm, sweet, and sensitive. He had been accepted to the Governor's School, and another visual arts teacher had somewhat frowned on that because they were losing Sam's talent. And Sam was hurt by it, and she talked

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to him about it. He was so upset that he cried.

He told Ms. Cimballa that leaving the School of the Arts was the hardest decision he ever made, but he told her -- and this is what I wanted to refer to -- he told me that he had to do what was best for him. His mother, he explained, was a hardworking single mom who didn't have a lot of money. While Sam grew up with many privileged children his age, which is what these schools of the arts introduced Sam to, a new socioeconomic strata which opens so many doors for him. So that while he grew up with them, his life was different.

He knew that in order for him to be able to afford to go to a good college, he would need scholarships. He knew his art would get him scholarships and he knew that the prestigious and recognized Governor's School of the Arts would pave the way for those scholarships. He understood that a good college education would open doors for him, and it would recognize all the sacrifices that Denise had made for him. His goal was to work hard and to make his mother proud. So Sam went on to the Governor's School, and he graduated from there in May of 2011.

As I thought about that occasion, I tried to remember my own graduation from high school. It was a MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -30-

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long, long time ago, but I do remember the sense of freedom and invigoration that I felt. Through the back door, I guess I confess my age. This would have been in the summer of 1959. It was a great, great time in my life and I thought that I was free as a bird and knew a lot more than I realized -- I thought I knew a lot more than I realized later that I did.

And so that's where Sam and his colleagues were as they graduated from Governor's School. And he and several other classmates stayed in touch over that summer and decided that they would have a mini reunion, as it were. So Sam and his very close friend, Lucas Hadtstein --

And that's spelled, Madam Court Reporter, H-A-D-T-S-T-E-I-N. Lucas Hadtstein. His statement is also in our -- in our package.

He and Lucas lived here and they communicated with three young ladies, Sarah, Susan, and Taylor Jane, and they agreed that they would meet together on Taylor Jane's mother's sailboat. Taylor Jane's mother's sailboat was docked at the Dolphin Cove Marina on the Ashley River. It's a remote marina up in the industrial section. You have to wind around small roads, almost can't find it, the Dolphin Cove Marina.

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But they decided that they would have a reunion before all of them went off to where they were going in the fall. Sam had been accepted to several prestigious art schools and had received at least a 30,000-dollar scholarship to one of them.

Now, during the week before the rendezvous on the sailboat -- the solicitor is entirely correct -- they communicated about what they would drink. Taylor Jane asked Sam what he would like to drink and he said, my mom -- she said, my mom will get it for us. And Sam said, I would like some rum. Later on we found out that he paid \$23.00 for it, so I'm concluding it was probably a fifth rather than a quart. I don't know how important that is. But Taylor Jane's mom provided them with a bottle of rum and a bottle of vodka and some beer.

And on the late evening or early evening of the 23rd, which was a Friday, they all met there on Taylor Jane's sailboat. That was Sam, Lucas, Taylor Jane, Susan and Sarah. Sam drove, to get there, his Nissan that he — his mom had gotten him. And he picked up his friend Lucas, who lives on the Isle of Palms.

Sam, by that time, was living in Mount Pleasant. And they had a sandwich with Denise, and she gave him some Coca-Colas, and then Sam drove Lucas, passenger, over

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to the Dolphin Cove Marina. They met the girls. They all went over to Subway and several of them got sandwiches but then went back to the boat.

And as the solicitor has alluded, they had an agreement that night. The agreement was not that they did not intend to drive; the agreement was that they would not drive. They would not drive. They agreed, we will not drive tonight.

They had an agreement that nobody is going to go on deck on this sailboat alone, because we're drinking and we don't want someone to fall in and drown.

Now, the solicitor would invite particular attention to those circumstances, and perhaps appropriately so. That is to say, that they intended to drink. And I suppose you could argue that when someone intends to drink, they intend to get drunk and that that might be absolutely true. But they believed -- in their way, they believed that they were wrapping themselves in a -- in a cocoon of protection that not only insulated them from harm -- and although no one has said this to me but by inference, it would also have insulated others from harm, as well.

The Dolphin Cove Marina is sort of a rundown place and when this incident happened the clubhouse, if you'll call it, building, which had a marina and a -33-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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lounge, had been closed down. It wasn't even operational.

And so they got there about 7:30. They got their sandwiches, came back, put their gear in the sailboat, and then went to the deck of the clubhouse, the lounge, and which overlooks the Ashley River, watched the sunset, and they drank. And they probably drank there until about 11:00. And Sam had probably most of that bottle of rum. They listened to music, they talked, they reminisced, they danced, they laughed, they did things that young people do.

estimated around 11:00, and went back to the boat.

Sam has told me these things. Lucas has told me these things. At least one of the other -- maybe two of the other girls have. But Sam's last conscious recollection of that night, Your Honor, was leaving the lounge and walking down the deck -- I'm sorry -- walking down the dock to return to the sailboat.

That's his last conscious memory. His next conscious memory is of waking up in a hospital room and being told by a woman police officer, probably Officer

McGowan, who's in the court today, that he had been in an automobile accident and that Ms. Caperton had been killed.

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Now, the police report has some things to say about that. The solicitor cited them in her memorandum but at this stage of elocution, it's not yet been stated. First, Sam, as observed in the police report, was uttering nonsensical statements. The officer even observed that they were -- I don't remember how she characterized it -- they didn't make sense. She asked him where he had been. He said Dolphin Cove. She asked him where he was going. said Dolphin Cove. Sam has no memory of this, Your Honor, of saying these words. But, nevertheless, this is reported in the police report. He says, according to the report, people who hurt people shouldn't live. I have hatred for people -- I believe if I killed someone, I should die. I killed someone. Does she have children. Kill me, he replied. I'm nineteen. drank too much and I killed somebody.

Quote, Mr. McCauley repeatedly asked the reporting officer and sought Sargent Hilderbiddle [phonetic] to end his life. He stated, pop a couple of caps. I need a ticket out of here. Is that a lethal -- a nurse came -- is that a lethal injection. Does South Carolina have the death penalty. Just kill me now. I don't deserve to live. I killed someone. Quote, Mr. McCauley took both of his hands and raised MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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them to his neck and began to squeeze the area around the front of his throat. The reporting officer placed Mr. McCauley's right and left hands in handcuffs and attached them to the bed rails for his safety.

Sam suffered a fractured sternum and some serious lacerations to his knee. He remained in the MUSC hospital ward for a day or two and then was released from there to the county jail. He was in custody in the hospital room under the supervision of a uniformed police officer.

And so that's how it happened. That's how the event happened. It happened because Sam drank too much. Frankly, I can't say whether or not Sam intended to drive. Obviously he got into a car, obviously he drove, and obviously he collided into Ms. Caperton.

Lucas Hadtstein, in his report -- I mean, in his statement, which is attached, described what happened when they got back to the boat after Sam was in blackout. And what Lucas says is they gathered in the cabin of the boat and they played a game, a drinking game, where they were flipping coins, or doing something like that, and whoever lost would have to take a drink. And suddenly Sam got up from the game, left the cabin, into the cockpit, vaulted over, and

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sprinted up the dock to the lounge. Sam has no memory of this. Sprinted up the dock. Lucas followed him, and he -- Sam was standing in the lounge area. And Lucas said, Sam, I don't think this is a good idea. And Lucas reports that Sam looked at him strangely and then sprinted back to the boat.

Lucas walked back. And by the time Lucas got back to the boat, the girls were putting Sam in the bunk under the -- under the -- in the bow of the boat in the forward cabin. So they put Sam in the bow and the rest of them went on deck.

On the bow of the boat, it was an open hatch and they could see Sam down below asleep. And they, the others, talked on the deck of the bow of the boat for maybe ten minutes, Lucas remembers, and suddenly they heard a clamoring. And they looked up and Sam was, again, in the cockpit of the boat. And once again he vaulted over the rail and sprinted up the dock. Now, notably, Your Honor, Lucas remembers that Sam was wearing his bathing suit, no shirt, and one shoe.

Lucas went after him, just as he did before, expecting to find him in the lounge area. But Sam was nowhere to be found. Lucas then discovered that Sam's car was gone. And we know what happened. This was a few minutes before midnight. We know what happened

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afterwards.

So with respect to the assertion that Sam deliberately drank and that he deliberately drove, those are the circumstances of how he, in a so-called deliberate manner, drove. Sam will never remember for the rest of his life, he will never know, he will never be able to recall, why he got into the car that night. But we know he was wearing a bathing suit, no shirt, and one shoe. He was on a journey without a destination, for all intents and purposes.

I speculate, Judge Hughston, that Sam somehow found his way out of the marina area. And the nearest feeder road there is King Street Extension, up north of the Darlington apartments there, and that Sam went up -- he came back south on King Street Extension and he hit Romney Street, which goes under the I-26. And there is a Romney Street exit where traffic is one-way leaving the I coming onto Romney Street and he probably went up that. Very sadly and tragically, he went on up Romney Street exit the wrong way, went up I-26, and there is where Ms. Caperton met her very, very tragic unfortunate and unnecessary death.

Sam was in custody, Judge, from July 24th, his arrest date in the hospital, until August the 10th, at his preliminary hearing where his bond was reduced.

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And the conditions imposed on his bond were that he be placed on house arrest and that he undergo alcohol evaluation. And he was released I think on that same day. So he has seventeen days there in jail custody, prior to today.

While Sam was on house arrest, he attended Trident Tech. He got there by taking the bus, the public bus. And he did well there. He made the deans list at Trident Tech. Under Tab M of the exhibit is a letter from Trident Tech notifying him of that.

And under Tab D is a statement from Scott Wallace, the professor of visual arts there, who, although he only taught Sam for a semester, was quite impressed that Sam excelled and consistently achieved all the goals required of him, displaying maturity and character, showed real promise as an artist or designer, the kind of student every teacher wants to have. He was well-prepared, an active participant. His work was reliably well thought out and engaging, has a very strong work ethic. Served him well in our intense deadline-driven curriculum. He has all the traits a professor admires in a good student: time management, outgoing positive demeanor, ability to meet deadlines, persistently an asset, engages with his fellow students. He acknowledges this case. I MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -39-

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realize that Sam is involved in a tragic -- a situation where it's tragic that a woman lost her life. It would be even more tragic to effectively lose another by taking Sam out of school and incarcerating him for a long period of time, in my humble opinion. He has expressed extreme remorse. He's interested in making better decisions. With so much promise and potential, it is my hope that the Court will be lenient and see that Sam is capable of making positive contributions to his community.

Students of Sam's caliber are rare. At the same time, Sam worked as a busboy at the High Thyme restaurant on Sullivan's Island.

Now, pursuant to the conditions of bond, I referred Sam to Randy Waid, who is a -- that's spelled W-A-I-D -- who is a clinical psychologist. His report, his full report, is attached to Tab E to the defendant's memorandum. And Dr. Waid consulted with Sam from -- I didn't write this in my notes, so let me refer to it. He consulted with Sam from September of 2011 until May of 2012 on eight different sessions where he conducted both interviews and a battery of psychological testing. And to summarize what Randy Waid or Dr. Waid reports to the Court, he opines that Sam relates to others in a straightforward manner.

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He's modest, unpretentious, self-effacing. believes in the essential goodness of people. He has introvert tendencies. He's somewhat emotionally distant. He's somewhat passive as an individual. His personality and character are adventurous, risktaking, and impulsive. And I'll get to that impulsive part in a minute when I talk about the next report. And his conclusion is that there is a low probability, in Sam's case, of any substance dependance disorder. In other words, that this was a binge occurrence, as the -- as the word goes.

Dr. Waid also says -- addresses something that we saw in the teacher's statement about Sam's sense of remorse. And I'll quote Dr. Waid exactly: psychologist, I have been extremely impressed with the genuine remorsefulness that Samuel McCauley has experienced due to his behaviors that resulted in the traumatic death of Ms. Eleanor Caperton.

And I think a refrain that Your Honor will hear, as we continue, is exactly that, that Sam's sense of remorse is not a contrived one -- Sam doesn't -- Sam's not feeling sorry for himself -- it is very genuine, that he has caused the death of another human being.

Your Honor, for about -- I lost count of the years, but close to thirty, at least twenty-five MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -41-

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years, I have been involved in an annual seminar that -- for judges and lawyers that deals with the area of alcohol dependence, drug abuse and other related psychiatric matters, that's presented to lawyers by -- mostly by clinicians and doctors. seminar began at Fenwick Hall hospital out on John's Island and after it closed, it moved over to the Medical University Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs. We do it in December of every year. the last one just a little more than a month ago. And I became -- I was introduced, in that process, to Dr. Suzanne Thomas, who has been one of the lecturers at the lawyers' seminar for at least the past three or four years. Dr. Thomas is a clinical psychologist and her lectures relate to things of the brain, relate to matters of the brain. Dr. Thomas -- her CV is at Tab G.

Dr. Suzanne Thomas is a -- has a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the Medical University of South Carolina, I believe, and she received her -- I take that back. She got a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, a B.A. at Auburn, an M.A. at the University of South Carolina.

And I called her up to ask her if she could shed any light as to what's going on here in a young

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person of Sam's chronological age. That is to say, he's at -- he's at age nineteen. And the studies that Dr. Thomas has sent to me characterize -- some of them characterize adolescents as sixteen to twenty and then others refer to a period even beyond twenty that they refer to as early adulthood. But the chronological age is relevant only with respect to what Dr. Thomas has reported to the Court at -- I guess her full report would be at Tabs H and I. She's written a paper for the Court, two papers for the Court, the first relating to the blackout phenomena, and the second one is entitled Adolescent Brain Development, Decision Making, and Differential Effects of Alcohol in Adolescents as Potential Extenuating and Mitigating Factors for Sentence. It's quite an academic paper. And you'll see at the end of it Dr. Thomas is citing all of her research references that lead to the conclusions that she expressed.

So permit me, if you will, Your Honor, to simply summarize them at this point in time. First of all, with respect to blackouts, Dr. Thomas observes that they're typical at blood alcohol readings of .20 and above, which is consistent with what we find here. They're typical with inexperienced drinkers. Also typical of what we find here.

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I think all of the evidence demonstrates that of his peers, Sam was one of the later ones to start drinking alcohol. Now, we're not representing that this is the first time he had ever had anything to drink. Sam had been drinking since his sophomore -- probably had started drinking since about his sophomore year in high school, nothing that would meet the effects of what we're faced here. But this is -- he was not a first-time drinker, but he is certainly an inexperienced drinker in terms of its duration.

Back to the blackout. Interestingly, Dr. Thomas reports that of a poll taken of adolescents in 2002, slightly more than half of them have reported blackout experiences. And of those who reported blackouts, they learned that in that state they later -- it was reported to them, because the blackout blocks out your memory -- it was reported to them that they engaged in physical acts, such as driving, that were not later recalled. So that's the substance of what Dr. Thomas would say about blackouts.

Now, in terms of brain development, I think what she reports is quite probative to what Your Honor is called upon to evaluate. And at the end, there's a so-what question so let me answer the so-what question to begin with. The so-what question -- and that is to MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

say, what difference does this brain development stuff make. It makes a difference because Sam is legally an adult. He became an adult, as we know, when he turned age seventeen and therefore subject to prosecution in the adult courts. But in terms of this brain development, I respectfully suggest that what Your Honor is about to hear is relevant to his culpability, his culpability with respect to other offenders who have stood at this place with these charges but who might be of a chronologically older age and with a brain development that's at a different stage.

And so here's what Dr. Thomas reports: that studies have shown that the brain's decision-making process is primarily influenced by two regions of the brain. One is called the ventral striata, the other called the prefrontal cortex. The ventral striata is the area of the brain that motives an individual to seek rewards and pleasure. And so that would include alcohol, excitement and risk-taking. The prefrontal cortex, on the other hand, provides the executive functioning of the brain. And that is to say it underlies the ability -- that is, the prefrontal cortex underlies the ability to control impulses and so that when the prefrontal cortex is chronologically mature, that reasoning, that executive function, is

better able to override the impulsive pleasure-seeking behavior that's stimulated by the ventral striata.

So here's what the problem is with adolescent and early adulthood. Those regions of the brain mature at different rates. The ventral striata is -- as Dr. Thomas reports, it's a primitive part of the brain, which is to say was probably present in early man before the more reasoning part. It's ancient. And it's more mature at birth and it is mature by early adolescence. By early adolescent, that pleasure-seeking part of the brain has matured.

On the other hand, the prefrontal cortex is relatively undeveloped at birth -- it develops slowly -- and there is not full connectivity until the mid twenties, until age twenty-five. So the result is that until that prefrontal cortex has matured, it's being overridden by the risk-taking, pleasure-seeking region of the brain, the ventral striata. There's a diagram in Dr. Thomas's report that graphically just gives you a picture of what that -- what that process looks like.

So what does that really mean, then, in terms of this case. Well, alcohol particularly affects the prefrontal cortex, that executive-reasoning part of the brain, more so than it does the ventral striata,

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the pleasure-seeking part. So alcohol dampens or dulls that executive function, which is already immature in the -- in the case of a person of Sam's age, under twenty-one.

Additionally, the differential effects of alcohol on an adolescent are important. An adolescent — let me say it a different way. Whereas an adult who drinks will receive clues that they're drinking and they ought to slow it down, such as impaired speech and impaired balance and even loss of consciousness, passing out, that does not happen in the case of an adolescent, early adult. It's what Dr. Thomas reports to us. Additionally, those adolescents who don't receive the same — the same clues, so — which is what I just said.

So here's the picture with relate -- as it relates to what Dr. Thomas has to say to us. At Sam's age, although everybody has great things to say about him -- and which are true. And he's very intelligent and he's very mature -- his brain isn't any different from any other nineteen-year-old. And that is to say that executive function is just as slowly developed as they all are and it's being overridden by the ventral striata, the pleasure-seeking part.

I've heard a phrase, and I've probably used it MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -47-

myself: when we see young people do foolish, stupid things, they haven't got a clue. Well, that's the reason they haven't got a clue. The reason they haven't got a clue is because that reasoning portion of the brain has not yet reached full maturity. The solicitor is entirely correct. That's probably why --well, I'll go on and say it. That's probably why the General Assembly decided to say you can't drink until you reach a certain age. Now, the reason I hesitated is I'm not so sure that the General Assembly makes decisions in such a reasoned way, but it's certainly the justification for it, Judge, as to why -- why you say to a young man who says, why can't I drink when I can go fight in Iraq, and the answer is exactly that. It may not be a satisfactory one to him.

And so these are not excuses for Sam's behavior. These are certainly not offenses to the criminal charges. But these are classically mitigating circumstances that we invite to Your Honor's attention that say, well, how should we treat this young man in the spectrum of factors that apply in sentencing someone standing before the bar, not the least of which is treating everyone equally and fairly.

Now, while Sam was out on bond -- and although he was seeing Randy Waid on a regular basis, or at $$\rm MIA\ PERRON,\ CVR-CM-M$

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least on -- for those eight occasions, he was having some -- he was having difficulties just dealing with this, the fact that he -- what he had done and he killed somebody.

And whereas I had referred Sam to Randy Waid because the magistrate said get Sam to an evaluator, Denise became concerned that Sam was worried, distant, and so Denise engaged the services of Suzie Callahan. Suzie is a licensed professional counselor. And I'll get to it in a minute. But her report is at Tab F, Foxtrot, in the memorandum. And so Sam -- at the same time that Sam was going to Randy Waid, he was also seeing Suzie Callahan. And we know, I've already told you, he was going to tech and at the same time he was working at a restaurant called High Thyme, on Sullivan's Island, bussing tables.

Sam pled guilty, as Your Honor has already noted, on May the 14th of 2012. It was a significant day in his life. I vividly remember him turning — he turned his back to Your Honor. I'm sure Your Honor didn't take that as an affront, because he was facing the Caperton family and he expressed an apology to them in the most sincerest form.

And Your Honor may remember this. Although Your Honor was inclined to continue him on bond, Sam asked MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -49-

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you to take him into custody. And so he's been in jail at the county detention center since May the 14th of 2012. Now, on that occasion, Judge, his plea, his family had likewise come from Iowa.

And if I'm going on too long and we need to take a break, Your Honor, just let me know, because I know you've got a cold.

THE COURT: No. Go on.

MR. BARR: And Sam's parents -- Sam's grandparents, who are Larry and Shirley McCauley, Denise's parents, don't fly and so Denise flew out there and drove them back from Iowa for the plea. And then after the plea, Sam was taken into custody and Denise drove them back.

I remember the day of the plea. After Sam was taken into the back, I walked out of the courtroom and down the corridor behind us, and down the carpeted hall, and I was walking right next to Shirley

McCauley, Sam's grandmother, and she was embracing

Denise or Denise's sister, I don't remember which.

But what I remember is that she was sobbing. I just remember so vividly Shirley saw me. And I remember how much she thanked me for what I was doing for Sam, which is always an intimidating statement from a family member to any lawyer. But it touched me.

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A week later, a week after the plea, I got a call from Denise to say that two days after they got back to Iowa, Shirley died of a sudden heart attack, which was sudden and unexpected. She was seventy-seven years old. And the first thought that struck me was, oh, my gosh, how is this going to hit Sam --

THE COURT: Just hold on. Hold on a second and everything.

Please be sure to turn off any cell phones, noise-making devices. That's all right. We'll let that one go and all. But please take your time now. If you have one, make sure it's not where we can hear it or anything. Okay? Thank you.

Go ahead.

MR. BARR: And I immediately worried about Sam, who was locked up at the detention center. And I knew how close he was to Shirley and I thought that this tragedy couldn't have taken a more ominous turn than it did. So I met with -- I went up to the jail to meet with Sam and it was then that I first met Suzie Callahan, at the jail. And she and I met with him together and then Suzie met with him because she had been counseling with him for several months.

She had not been forensically engaged, Judge.

That is to say, she was just engaged by Denise and Sam

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to try to help Sam to work through where he was in life. But I was -- I was so impressed with her and what she had to say, that I asked if she would write a report, which she did. And it's in the package at Tab F. But I've also asked her to come here today and to express her thoughts to Your Honor about her opinions, and particularly as they relate to counseling.

Suzie, Your Honor, graduated from the College of Charleston with a B.S. in political science in -- or an M.A. I guess in political science in 1985 and then graduated from the Citadel with a Masters of Arts in psychology in '01, and she's been a licensed professional counselor since 2006. Presently, she's in private practice as a medical -- a mental health counselor in Mount Pleasant, prior to which she had worked as a mental health counselor at the Center for Women of Charleston.

So with Your Honor's permission, may I ask

Ms. Callahan to come on up here so that we can better

present it?

THE COURT: Sure. Go right ahead.

MS. CALLAHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Sam came to see me for counseling on February
21st, 2012. And as Mr. Barr has just said, his mom
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was noticing that he was feeling -- that he had related to her that he was feeling a lot of feelings of sadness and anxiety, as well as guilt and so his mother, Denise, set up the initial appointment.

I saw Sam for thirteen sessions. He showed up for ever appointment on time, never rescheduled, usually arriving by riding his bike or the bus or walking. And he always completed any therapeutic homework I gave him. He read books I referred to him. We've discussed those books. And he generally took this opportunity to take an honest look at the life -at the course of life that he had taken.

To me, Sam seemed to be willing to accept the consequences of this tragic event and his willingness to be punished for his actions without complaint. never once tried to justify his actions or make excuses for his behavior. In fact, he said to me at one point, and I quote, I wish that it had been me who lost my life instead of Eleanor Caperton.

He related to me the story of what had happened that night, as best he could, given the blackout state that he was in when the accident happened. He seemed confused about how to integrate and capture the events of the accident and how it fit with who he thought he was. He had always seen himself as just a regular MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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kid, a bit shy, a good student who liked to draw, the son of a single parent. He had a difficult time reconciling this with the faceless killer that the media and others were accusing him of. We spent several sessions on that.

In our sessions together, Sam was always respectful, sincere, courteous, and engaged in the sessions. I observed him to be honest, insightful, thoughtful, contemplative, and sad. His judgment appeared to me to be typical teenage judgment, which I'll say more about this later.

And let me just say, Your Honor, that I have been asked to speak on behalf of a client before but have never chosen to do so. I chose to do so in this situation because, number one, my concern for future victims, as well as concern for the outcomes of other young adults in a similar situation; and, number two, I was struck by Sam's sincerity.

Now, having given you the impressions of Sam, I would like to now speak to you about a little bit -- a little bit about the judgment of an adolescent. And this is going to be just a really brief review of what Mr. Barr has already said, but it -- I think it bears repeating in the way that it fits in with my opinions in my report here.

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So as Dr. Suzanne Thomas reports, the prefrontal lobe is not fully developed at age nineteen but rather continues to develop well into our twenties. the part of the brain that affects our judgment and At the same time, another part of the brain, the ventral striata, controls the part of our brain that influences reward and excitement. Because the prefrontal cortex, as Mr. Barr has said, is not fully developed, and the ventral striata is, the desire for a reward and excitement usually wins out over good judgment and reason. And this, Your Honor, helps to explain why teenagers often make poor decisions such as drinking to excess. And I say this not to justify Sam's getting in a car and driving. He doesn't even have any recollection of this. I say this as an example of how he and his friends made the decision to drink to excess that night on a dock surrounded by water. In their inexperienced and undeveloped brains, this made sense. Though they were -- they thought they were taking precautions, the reward of blowing off steam by drinking took precedence over logic, good judgment, and reason.

In addition to this, adolescence have a higher tolerance to the sedating effects of alcohol. this means is that they don't receive, as Mr. Barr MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -55-

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said, the same clues as adults do, such as an awareness that they're starting to slur their words and that they're starting to lose their balance.

Furthermore, adolescents are capable of being more vulnerable when they're intoxicated, whereas an adult which is passed out, an adult -- an adolescent would have the ability to engage in motor activities such as driving a car, even though cognitively, they are completely incapacitated.

Given this science, it makes sense to me that Sam did not set out to harm anyone. He used poor, albeit typical, judgment for a teen when he made the decision to drink to excess and that decision had very, very tragic consequences.

During the course of our discussions, Sam wondered if prison would make him into a hardened person. He said he had caught on quickly during his seventeen-day stay in jail immediately after his arrest and how he needed to keep his emotions to himself, not make eye contact, and not show weakness in the jail environment, in an effort to protect himself. And, again, he wondered what the impact this would have on him as a developing adult.

So I researched these questions on his behalf, but also for my own. How would a protracted sentence

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in an adult prison impact Sam's emerging adult development? Would it affect his ability to be a well-adjusted, compassionate person and affect his current desire to dedicate his life to being an example of deterrence to his peers about the tragic outcome of drinking and driving? Ultimately, as we have heard, Sam decided to begin serving his sentence after entering his guilty plea in May, so I never had the opportunity to share my opinions with him. But I'll share them with you now.

It is my opinion, and the research bears this out, Your Honor, that a protracted sentence in a prison environment with adult criminals and the necessary skills that one would need to cultivate, such as not showing emotions, refraining from forming relationships, and isolation, could possibly have a negative impact on his emerging adult development and his ability to become a productive member of society. In addition to this, the period of late adolescence or emerging adulthood is a critical, formative period for the psycho-social development of the identity that they will carry into adulthood. They are in the process of finding out who they are. This is a difficult time, even in the best of circumstances. But in a prison environment, where the social norms MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -57-

are in direct conflict with the norms of normal adult development, it is extremely difficult. Furthermore, the research has shown that the younger a person is and the longer their stay in this environment, the more difficult it is for them to regain their trajectory to normal adult adjustment.

Other researches have positive -- the possibility of a tipping point, where the corrective effects of incarceration are replaced by distrust, suspicion, emotional over-control, and a projection of a tough persona and how these could ultimately, in an extended stay in prison, permanently affect a person's ability to function appropriately in the world outside of prison.

Now, I'm quite aware that the victim's family may not care much about these things. What's important to them is who they lost, and seeing justice being done. I understand that, and I have much compassion for them and what they are going through, as well as the McCauleys.

But as a therapist, I do care about these things. I care that a protracted stay in an adult prison could turn a gentle kid, who made a tragic choice, into a hardened person due to the need to protect himself in a prison culture. And it is my MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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opinion that at his young age, Sam lacks the ability to deal with the trauma of an extended incarceration and this could lead to a negative outcome for him and for society at large. In light of this, it is my opinion that Sam could use his demonstrated character traits to positively impact other young adults of consequences of underage drinking, as he did by addressing the Governor's School.

Although Sam's choices led to a criminal act, Your Honor, I have a hard time seeing Sam as a criminal. My fear is that a long sentence could turn him into one. Rather, he could be an instrument for increased awareness of the dangers of underage drinking.

As we all know, this tragedy cannot be undone. Sam is accepting of the consequences of his actions which led to this tragedy and will live with the guilt of that for the rest of his life. It seems to me that the highest good that can be served, given this, is if Sam's telling of his story can prevent a similar tragedy.

MR. BARR: Thank you, Suzie. Thank you very much, Ms. Callahan.

Your Honor, as Ms. Callahan alluded, Sam felt, among other things, a sense of disempowerment, an MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -59-

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inability to do something good about what he had just done or what he had done bad that caused Ms.

Caperton's death. And last spring he called the Governor's School in Greenville and offered to go speak to them, go speak to the students, to tell them his story. And I think on May the 2nd of last year, Sam went up to Greenville and he made a presentation to the student body -- I think it was the full student body, but we'll find that out in a minute -- of the Governor's School. That's May the 2nd. That was only twelve days before his plea. It had been set up for some time ahead of that. In a minute I'm going to invite Joe Thompson, who has driven here from Greenville today, who is the chair of the visual arts department, to say a few words. But it sent a --

I guess the advantage of having a court reporter for a mother is that -- or maybe a disadvantage -- is that she can note precisely what it is you're saying. Denise attended, and she recorded it and she's transcribed it. And so Sam's presentation there is under Tab J.

And some of the things that he told them, these students, are as follows: twenty-something days from now, you all will be graduating, some of you will be graduating, and twelve days from now I'll be in jail.

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Not even a full year -- that is to say, after his graduation -- it's on page 2, page 2 -- and I'm going to be in the custody of the State. So let me start the story from graduation. It was liberating --

On the bottom of page 2. I'm somewhat skipping it over.

-- it seemed like a new part of my life had just began -- begun, but I didn't really know which direction I wanted to go in yet.

And that's what made me digress back to my 1959 year, is when I read that.

I was accepted into all the schools I applied to. I've got three jobs. I was a valet, I delivered transcripts to law offices, I printed tee-shirts. And then to line 12 on page 3, he says: in late July, some friends from Governor's School came down and we were going to stay on an individual's boat. The plan was to stay there, sleep, and then drink. And so we did drink. We were at a picnic table, a picnic table on land, and the last thing I remember is walking on a dock toward the sailboat. And the next thing I remember was waking up in a hospital room with a woman officer at the foot of my bed telling me I had killed someone. And I later learned that it was a woman named Eleanor Caperton, and she was a mother. She had MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -61-

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two jobs. She was coming home from work.

And then he reports about how he was charged and spent seventeen days in jail and released and that he's been on house arrest ever since. And he tells them, on page 5, that the max he could get is thirty-five years. And then Mr. Thompson engages in some dialog.

And Sam says, on page 5, to the students: you all definitely have potential, because you're here, but all of the work that you've done or are continuing to do to be here and to go where you would like to go, it can all be wiped away if you're not conscious of what you're doing and aware of your decisions. And I wish that I had known what was too much to drink. Or just not to drink, I guess.

I had shared with Sam what Dr. Thomas had reported about brain development. And on page 6, this is what he tells these kids: we're specifically at risk at our age because of how we develop as an adolescent. Our reasoning isn't the same when we come in contact with alcohol. And that's not — that's not from lack of moral or legal standpoint, that's scientific. It's how the brain structure works.

We're more likely to take risks. And when alcohol is introduced into that chemistry, you don't know what's

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going to happen. Or I didn't.

A parent asked him: tell us what precautions you guys thought you had taken. On page 7. And Sam said, well, we were going to stay on the boat and then when we were on the boat we were in pairs or whatever, to make sure no one got injured or fell off the boat. But it really doesn't matter. If you black out, I mean, if you don't know what is too much, then it's all a risk, is what he said.

And then on page 8 he tells these students: have to live with the idea that I killed an innocent person and that she doesn't get to live the rest of her life. And I don't know. It's not good for anyone.

Now, a cynical view of all of this, Your Honor, I suppose would be that all of this was orchestrated by a clever lawyer. And I wish I could only take the credit for that. But this was spontaneous. This was This was Sam's reaching out to say, what can I do; I can't bring Ms. Caperton back; what can I do.

May I invite Mr. Thompson up here, Your Honor? THE COURT: We're going to -- excuse me. take a short break at this time --

MR. BARR: All right.

THE COURT: -- and then we'll go ahead. MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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1	MR. BARR: And about how long?
2	THE COURT: Five minutes.
3	MR. BARR: All right, sir.
4	[Whereupon, a recess is taken from 12:22 p.m. to
5	12:34 p.m.]
6	MR. BARR: I think I'm may I proceed, Your
7	Honor?
8	THE COURT: Go right ahead.
9	MR. BARR: I think I was inviting, if Your Honor
10	will permit it, to come forward, Mr. Thompson.
11	THE COURT: Come on up.
12	MR. BARR: And I think I have it correct that
13	Mr. Thompson is the chair of graphics arts.
14	MR. THOMPSON: I'm the chair of the visual arts
15	department
16	MR. BARR: Visual arts.
17	MR. THOMPSON: at the South Carolina Governor
18	School for the Arts.
19	THE COURT: Go right ahead.
20	MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to
22	this Court on behalf of Samuel McCauley, but humbled
23	by the tragic circumstances that led to this hearing.
24	I know that the human suffering caused by Sam's
25	actions is beyond measure. And for the family of

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Eleanor Caperton, the comments I have in support of Mr. McCauley will be difficult so I will make my comments as brief as possible.

During Mr. McCauley's time at the Governor's School, I was aware of the fact that his father is absent in his life. And I reached out to him to the extent that I could, which was a considerable amount, within the context of the Governor's School as a residential art student. He made progress at our school, but I admit that there were moments of frustration for me with Sam as I tried to focus him on the need to commit fully to almost any course of action. I was extremely proud of him when he graduated, but also somewhat disappointed that he did not seem to have a better plan for the immediate future. And over the course of the summer, as naturally happens, he drifted away.

After the accident that killed Ms. Caperton, and knowing that Sam would be struggling, I contacted him in September and visited him under house arrest. It seemed to me that he was in shock and still grappling emotionally with his role in this terrible event. I tried to focus my efforts in speaking with Sam on his understanding and responsibility in these circumstances and gradually I saw the numbness wear

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off and a profound sense of remorse developed.

In the spring of 2012, as has already been noted, Sam asked if he could speak to the student body at the Governor's School about his experience and he was allowed to do that. This was eleven days before he was back in incarceration at the detention center. And at that moment, based on his presentation to his fellow students, who knew him as a student at our school, I saw him as a young man who clearly understood the suffering he had caused and was filled with remorse and his own struggle with sorrow. He made a tremendous effort that day to affect the lives of others, and he shook the auditorium to their core. There was not a single student who was not focused on the task at hand.

Sam was then incarcerated and while he was incarcerated at the detention center, I have visited him twice. And I have eleven letters written back and forth. Sam wrote me eleven letters. In each letter, we share our thoughts about life, about spirituality, and about the future. Also, in every letter is an overarching sense of remorse, and, lately, an articulation of a desire to contribute something positive to society.

Sam wants to do something positive in his life.

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And, sadly, through these incredibly tragic events, he is incredibly well-positioned to change the lives of others right now through speaking to young people who are faced with the culture of bing drinking and with dangerous social behavior.

My hope for Sam McCauley and the family of
Ms. Cooperton -- Caperton, pardon me -- is that we
will all, as a community, search and reach deeply in
our hearts for forgiveness, even though forgiveness
does not make anything right, and that we give this
young man an opportunity to develop in his life.

Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

[Whereupon, Mr. Barr and Mr. Thompson confer]
MR. BARR: Thank you very much, Mr. Thompson.

And it's somewhat dovetailing on what we just heard from Mr. Thompson, Judge. In October, I received a call from Ann Cimballa. And I quoted her a minute ago. Ann Cimballa was Sam's -- one of Sam's former teachers at the Charleston County School of the Arts. And Ms. Cimballa made an interesting request. And this just emerged from her mind. Well, I say emerged. She had been to see Sam. And she said, is there any way that Sam could talk to the student body at the School of the Arts. And I said, well,

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Ms. Cimballa, I'm not sure but I'll see if it can't be arranged. To make a long story short, and with the consent of the Solicitor and the consent of Sheriff Cannon, I presented Your Honor -- I think you -- you were taking pleas or something that day. I don't know if you remember it, but Your Honor signed an order.

And Sam was transported from the Charleston County Detention Center over to the Charleston County School of the Arts in North Charleston -- as an aside, what an impressive facility -- and where he made his presentation. The sheriff's office used the opportunity to do some of its own community school outreach. This was an assembly of over 400 students and I think 60 faculty. I was invited to attend, which I did. And, initially, the sheriff-office officers made their presentation, as they probably do from school to school. And then Ms. Cimballa introduced Sam. And Sam walked onto the stage dressed in probably the same suit. These are probably not the same chains, but he was wearing chains. And he stood there and addressed 400 students and 60 teachers. I would like to recite some of the things that he told them.

Sam -- interestingly, Sam said, well, you know,

I was particularly happy to be asked to do it because

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it was a do-over. He said, I really thought that I could have said things more meaningfully than I did at the Governor's School. So this was Sam's opportunity, having thought about what he said to the Governor's School, to refine it to these students.

And he explained -- he explained that he came here in the sixth grade and was -- I'm going to paraphrase for a minute. This is Tab K of the exhibit, Your Honor: I came here from the sixth grade until sophomore year, so I was where you are not long I had 30,000-dollar scholarships to two of the best art schools in the country, along with acceptances to two in-state schools. Graduation passed. Summer began. I couldn't make it to all the parties my friends were having and telling me about, but I made it to some. He's talking to students here. The thing with young people and drinking is that they're more likely to take risks due to their brain's age of development. The human brain reaches full maturity at age twenty-five. This means that if some of you were to experiment with alcohol, you would not receive the same warning signs as an older counterpart. It means it's easier to become drunk. So, physically, you can't handle it. And it's illegal. You could be the smartest person in the room MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -69-

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but once intoxicated, your ability to reason is broken. None of what I've just said was in my thoughts the night of July 23rd, 2011. That night, it was my intention to drink with some classmates on a boat which we -- which we would stay the night. I remember walking down the dock toward the boat, then I blacked out.

The next memory I have is of a woman officer at the foot of my bed, in a dark hospital room, telling me I had killed a woman. Overcome with shock, that was the worst moment of my life. I knew I had hurt everyone that had ever cared for my victim, Eleanor Caperton. She was an innocent person driving home from work one night. From that hospital room, I was charged. I also saw the pain of Eleanor's family for the first time.

And what that means is that -- because I attended this. By this time I had been called. And so Sam's initial bond hearing was in his hospital room, Your Honor. And so he was in a bed, was all bandaged up, and the family was there. He saw it face-on, and this just hours after the incident had occurred.

And then skipping on: after my bond was paid I got to go home, which was really emotional because I MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -70-

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got to see the world that I thought was gone. Nothing was or ever will be the same after that night I killed her. This past May, I pled guilty to both of my charges and chose to come back to jail to await my sentence, which would be one to thirty-five years in prison. Just recently I was offered a substance abuse program, which I'm in.

I haven't seen my loved ones face-to-face since May. Eleanor won't get to see her family again, ever, because of me. After I serve the sentence I'm giving -- given, there will be five years where I can't have a license. This will affect where I live and my job. I also won't be able to vote. This would have been my first election. More importantly than either of those ideas is the feeling of guilt I will always have knowing I killed an innocent person.

I'm telling you this because I hope it can help one of you. I don't know why I got in the car that night. When I'm sober, I make good choices. This is a dangerous world and to lose control is to put everything you love at risk, including your life. So when confronted with any substance, don't think of me, think of what you love and the value of anyone's life and whether that is worth overstepping a boundary.

My name is Sam McCauley. I used to be in visual MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -71-

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arts here and now, although I never wanted to be, I'm a killer. But I'm still part of the community, whether I like it or not. And I make a difference. That difference is up to me.

You could have heard a pin drop in the audience.

And a teacher later told me that he had never seen a student body more attentive at any presentation.

And Ms. Cimballa's statement at Tab L also talks about that, Judge. I already recited some of the stuff from her. But she, in her report, talks — she talks about what Sam told the students. And then she says: when Sam closed his speech — and she apologizes, by the way, for not being here. She had some excessive leaves because of illness and felt she couldn't leave the school today — when Sam closed his speech and exited the stage, I thanked him for coming and for having shared with us this wrought and very personal story. Sam turned to me and said: Ms. Cimballa, thank you. Thank you for letting me do this.

And then she says: the rest of our school day saw classrooms in deep discussion about what we had just heard. For days after, students came up to me, as well as other teachers, with questions and to talk about drinking and driving.

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And she talks about how schools will often take a wrecked car as an example of what could happen to you driving drunk. But she said nothing could ever have been more dramatic and profound than Sam's presentation. The morning after Sam's speech, a teacher pulled me into his office. He told me he was so affected by Sam's words, that he wanted to leave but he couldn't, because he had also been in a serious accident in which someone had been killed, not involving alcohol, but in which there was some remorse involved. My experience with Sam and Sam's speech, as we now refer to it, has shown me what a difference one person can make in the lives of many. I can promise that the students who were present, and the adults, heard what Sam had to say. The image of Sam walking out onto that stage has been burned into their memories. I can quarantee that at least one life will have been saved as a result of what Sam did.

Now, Your Honor, I earlier alluded to the fact that we have a number of people in the audience and a lot of them want to say some things. And I know we've been at it a long time and so I would like to just represent to the Court that I -- a consistent refrain that you would hear from them is you will accept this as a representation.

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	, ,
1	THE COURT: And I might say that a great deal
2	of what you have said, and others, of course, I've
3	been I've already read
4	MR. BARR: Correct.
5	THE COURT: in the book, from the sentencing
6	memorandum, that you gave to me. But I think it's
7	important that it be said in public, also.
8	MR. BARR: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: I have no hesitation, I have no
LO	desire, to cut you off and let you
11	MR. BARR: I know that.
12	THE COURT: the same thing for the State, for
13	that matter.
14	MR. BARR: I thank you.
15	THE COURT: But anything that you want to
16	present, I'll be glad to consider.
17	MR. BARR: Thank you.
18	So let me just invite a couple and then I'm
19	going to get a show of hands on me, too.
20	Sam's aunt is Debra Peterson, who drove here
21	from Iowa.
22	And you can speak from right there. Yeah. But
23	I think we can probably hear you.
24	MS. PETERSON: Yeah, I think you can hear me.
25	I'm a high-school teacher.

MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

THE COURT: You've got a good teacher's voice.

MS. PETERSON: Oh, yeah, a teacher's voice.

My name is Debra McCauley Peterson. Debra, like in the Bible.

Obviously, I've known Sam his entire life. I think it's important that you know that I teach at a high school of 2400 kids in an intercity school. And he's had an impact there. He's been very close to my students. And I did read his speech. Some of them cried. Many of them came to me later and talked to me. And when they knew I was flying down today, they sent their prayers. They don't even know you. And they were impressed by what he had to say.

And it's a tragic, tragic loss. We were shocked. We're sorry to the family. My mom is heartbroken. She felt really bad. When she read the story she said, that could have been me, that's me. And this is our baby. He's the youngest of seven. four children, nephews, he's like their little brother. We're very close. He's been a joy for us. We're very proud of him. He's a very -- excuse me. I'm sorry. He's a very loving, caring person. is really hard to fathom that this is even happening. And we hope that -- I want to kind of hope -- I want to read this last part. It's shaken our entire family MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -75-

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to the core. It's shaken his friends, his family here. Even though they are not blood, they are family. Many weren't here today. They wanted to be here and say something.

Nobody could feel more sad or more guilt-ridden, nobody could feel more lost, than Sam does. This is something he's going to live with his entire life.

We're concerned for him. We know that life will never be the same, but we hope and pray that his life will not be destroyed. We hope that he will have an opportunity to learn from his mistakes and to give back to the world. We cannot believe that locking him away will serve any meaningful purpose. It would only compound the tragedy which cannot be undone.

MR. BARR: Thank you, Debra.

Let me say that, Your Honor, Sam's grandfather,
Larry, Shirley's husband, came with them for these
proceedings but the family has convinced Larry, who
has heart issues, and with my strong concurrence, that
he probably shouldn't sit in here today. And so he's
waiting in Denise's apartment to hear about this. But
I wanted Your Honor to know that he's present.

Another representative the State and I think could be invited is Beth Moore. Beth, are you there?

[Off the record momentarily]

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1 MS. BETH MOORE: My name is Beth Moore. MR. BARR: You'll have to project, Beth, unless 2 3 you think you can't and then -- . MS. BETH MOORE: I think I can. 4 5 MR. BARR: Okay. 6 MS. BETH MOORE: I'm going to try. 7 My husband and I knew Sam a very long time. 8 and my son became close friends in the fourth grade 9 and he spent a lot of time at our house during the 10 We all feel like he's a part of our family. 11 And we love him. He and my daughter attended the 12 School of Arts together and Sam went on to the 13 Governor's School of Arts, in Greenville, afterwards. Having raised three teenagers and chaperoning 14 15 many parties and field trips, we have seen plenty of 16 kids get into trouble from poor choices they've made. 17 But Sam stayed away from all of that. He wasn't one 18 of those. And we were always so happy our son was 19 good friends with him. I've always seen Sam as 20 someone who is deeply devoted to his family. He has 21 been a great friend to my son, to my family, and a 22 very kind and respectful person. He was always such a 23 good kid with so much potential, and he still is. 24 MR. BARR: Thank you very much.

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And there's a representative, a young person,

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Audrey Moore, if she's up to it.

MS. AUDREY MOORE: Hello. My name is Audrey
Moore. I've known Sam since I was eleven years old.

I struggled a lot with what I wanted to say today, I suppose because I find it strange to be defending the character of one of the kindest people I've ever known. I grew up knowing Sam to be an intelligent, loyal, and gentle person, and I know him still to be nothing less than ultimately a good man.

Since July of 2011, Sam and I have talked often about the differences between regret and remorse and the line between reform and punishment, around which he has attempted to define for me a kind of pain I hope I never really understand.

Recently, I read an article in the paper that called Sam's remorse a show of theatrics. I mention this not knowing whether to beg Ms. Caperton's family to believe the absolute sincerity that I have valued in Sam since our childhood or whether just to say that the death of Eleanor Caperton was a tragedy that has devastated the lives of everyone in this room.

The remorse that I know Sam feels is genuine.

And as far as the things he has done since the accident, whether it be giving a speech at our high school or asking an officer in the hospital to kill

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him, too, none of these things were done to gain public favor.

The mistake that Sam made at nineteen will impact the rest of his life, regardless of the sentence he is given today. I am here today to show support for my friend. I am here to ask that the works of Samuel McCauley's life be recognized. Sam has been -- Sam has had potential as an artist, as a speaker, and has potential as a speaker and a teacher and a member of this community. Sam McCauley has potential as a man. And those of us here who love him ask that he be given a chance to become the person he was meant to be, and a show of mercy will allow him to become that person.

MR. BARR: Thank you very much.

And may I invite by a show of hands everybody who agrees with what was just heard? Everybody. Thank you.

And I apologize to those of you who have prepared statements, but I -- but I do believe that we've -- hopefully, we've addressed the point with the Court.

One other -- I would like to recite: present among -- I told you there were five from the School of the Arts, is Sarah Stokes, who was one of the girls on -79-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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the boat that night. And she sent me -- she's here, but she sent me an e-mail that she would prefer not to try to present it herself. And she says many of the same things that we just heard from Aubrey in terms of the importance of Sam in her life and its impact.

But what she says about this incident is -- I think might bear knowing to the Court: this event goes beyond the lives of the two families involved. It has created a ripple effect that I believe is being used to create a better world. Sarah is a freshman at Wentworth. This was a traumatic event for everyone involved. It changed my life forever, so it's hard for me to begin to imagine how massive an impact this had on those who are deeply involved. I've learned far more than I thought I would have. For many of us, it was a reality check and a harsh welcome into the adult world. Since the accident I've gone out of my way to do everything to keep accidents like this from happening, from volunteering to be the designated driver, to taking away their keys.

Sam's story is powerful and I've found a large majority of people that I talk to just don't begin to understand the consequences of their actions and the impact it can have. It's not something that anyone ever thinks can happen to themselves or their friends,

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but it's so much closer now than one would ever imagine. I hope that they tell it to people they know and it spreads ripple by ripple.

We know, Your Honor, working in this courthouse, tragically, tragically, this -- we now know this desire for reward and satisfaction -- we've learned what part of the brain it's controlled by, but we see so many cases in here that are controlled by exactly that.

I would like now to ask --

Are you ready?

I would like to ask Denise to say some words, and then I would like to ask Sam to say some words, Your Honor, and then I would like to summarize and close.

THE COURT: Go right ahead.

MS. MCCAULEY: I had written good morning, Your Honor, but good afternoon. I'm Denise McCauley, Sam's mother. While a court reporter is usually comfortable in the courtroom setting, I've always been a professional listener and not a professional speaker so please excuse me if my voice fails me.

THE COURT: I'll start by saying in the courtroom, I think my listening skills are the best. And so while I may be doing something here, I'm -81-MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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listening to everything that's being said.

MS. MCCAULEY: Okay. I'm here today to stand beside Sam and tell the Court that this is a good person here next to me. Sam's family and friends sitting behind us would tell you the same if given the chance. In fact, many of them offered to say or write something for the Court on his behalf, but we would be here until next week if we let them all speak.

I will tell you that all of these people here supporting Sam have one thing in common: they know Sam. They have lived with him, gone to school with him, worked with him, grown up with him, counseled him, and taught him. They know him well. And if asked, they would all say the same thing: Sam is a good person.

The people here today who would tell you that

Sam is a bad person or insinuate that somehow all of

us who love Sam are wrong about the good person we

know him to be also have one thing in common. None of

them have ever met Sam, sat down and talked to him

face-to-face, or with any of us. Some of them are in

a lot of pain over the loss of their loved one and

it's easy to understand why they would try to comfort

their grief by making Sam out to be some kind of

monster. But he is not. One bad choice resulting in

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one tragic accident does not make him so. Sam is not perfect. And I think we can all agree that neither are any of us. The one thing we all have in common here today is we're all suffering over the loss of Eleanor Caperton. The one thing we may disagree on is how to deal with that grief.

Sam's entire life I have gotten comments about what a nice kid Sam is from folks who didn't necessarily know me well or at all. They would tell me how much they enjoyed having him at their house or in their classroom and being around him. As he grew, I continued to get comments of what a good person and hard worker he is, both at school and on the job.

The day after this accident, when I tried to find Sam -- because contrary to what everyone is led to believe, you really don't get that phone call.

Through many obstacles, I found my way to Sam's hospital room because I needed to know he was okay.

As I opened the door and stood at the threshold, I saw Sam lying in his hospital bed with a neck brace on and his hands handcuffed to the rails. I remained in the doorway at a distance from his bed and I asked him was he okay, while two guards, surprised that I was there, looked on.

Sam could have whined about his painful cracked MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -83-

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sternum, his concussion, his knee that they had performed a procedure on, but he didn't. His first thought was only to reassure me that he was okay, even though he really didn't look okay.

After that exchange, one guard said I would have to leave, and followed me out, closing the door behind us. I asked him was Sam really okay and what procedures had they done or what they do to him [phonetic]. He answers — he answered the questions that he could and added this: that is a good boy in there, and mistakes happen. After only a few hours of spending time with Sam, even the officer came to the conclusion that Sam was a good young man.

I don't think you can have a conversation with Sam and not come to the conclusion that this is a genuinely good, kind person that loves his family, friends, and community and is so very sorry for the grief he has brought to all three.

I am standing here today next to Sam because I would never hesitate to stand next to him. I love him because he is my son, but I cherish him because he has always been a very good person in so many ways and I will always be proud to call him my son.

On his behalf, I would ask that this Court show Sam leniency here today. We will not be safer, nor MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -84-

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will the world be a better place, putting Sam McCauley away for many years. Abraham Lincoln once said, I have always found that mercy bears richer fruits than strict justice. Sam cannot bring Ms. Caperton back but if you grant him mercy, I know that he is the kind of person that will go into this community and spend the rest of his days trying to atone for this one tragic mistake. Please let him do that. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BARR: Thank you, Denise.

Sam?

MR. MCINTYRE: Over the past eight months, I've been thinking about what I would say today and it's very similar to what I said at the plea. No one deserves what I did to Eleanor Caperton, her family, or this community. I wish that I could have died instead of her. And the fact that she did die is something I'll have to live with forever, and I'll be sorry forever.

MR. BARR: Thank you, Sam.

Your Honor, the statutory complex is felony DUI and reckless, and we've somewhat analyzed that prior to the call of the case and getting straight issues like how to classify parole and that manner of thing.

Let me do say this. Your Honor observed at the MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -85-

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plea that -- for a simple plea on both felony DUI and reckless, it's not -- I'm sure it's not unheard of, but it's not the normal kind of plea. And there is a -- there is a case that does say that there's an articularable difference between felony DUI and reckless homicide because felony DUI doesn't require evidence of recklessness. But it's important to observe that that very case -- in that very case, the sentences that were imposed were concurrent. And so I think that the case clearly calls for concurrencey.

The pre-sentence investigation report recommends to the Court a split sentence, as Your Honor and I know. But to just say it for the record and those assembled, meaning a sentence that consists of time and probation. And we --

THE COURT: Suspended on time and probation.

MR. BARR: Suspended on time and probation. Suspended on time and probation. And we certainly would seek that, as well, as the way to fashion justice in this case.

In my memorandum I discuss credit for time served. Let me get the easy part away first. It's clear that Sam was in jail for seventeen days before he was let out to bond and it's clear that he's been in jail 250 days since -- as of today. Since May the MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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14th. So that's 267 days. And in my memorandum I argued that Your Honor should give him credit for his house arrest for 277 days, in response to which the Court has -- I mean, I'm sorry -- the solicitor has filed a memorandum arguing that that's not correct.

Well, let me -- let's observe some things about that case and that decision and the statute. In the case cited by the State, I think it was State v.

Higgins, the defendant had been sentenced to house arrest and he filed an appeal on the basis that he should have been automatically credited, under the statute he should have been automatically credited, for time served. And what the Court held was that time served means time served and therefore he's not entitled to automatic credit under the statute. But the case does not say that a circuit judge cannot, in its discretion, give credit for house arrest. Whether that be full credit, half credit, a quarter credit, ten-percent credit, the case does not say that the Court cannot give credit for time served.

And, in fact, interestingly, in the statute -and in the State's memorandum that's under Tab A. But
the section is 24-13-40, computation of time. It
talks about when the computation is -- will commence.
It says: the computation of time served by prisoners
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under sentence imposed by the courts of this state must be calculated from the date of the imposition of the sentence; however, when -- and then Subparagraph C says: when the court shall have designated a specific time for the commencement of the service of the sentence, the computation of the time served must be calculated from the date of commencement of the service of the sentence.

So I think this -- the statute gives Your Honor that authority. The case says you can't. And you may not want to give him full credit but I think you have the discretion if you don't want to give him full to give him part credit. And that's what I have to say about credit for time served. Sam -- Sam's liberty was restricted for 277 days and I think in fairness and in equity, he should be given some credit for that.

Judge, I tried to figure out an analogy, that would apply to Sam's case, to things that might be more easily recognizable than five young people on a boat who decide they're not going to go on deck alone and not to drive. And maybe this isn't the greatest one, but it strikes me that if I were invited to a friend's house on the Isle of Palms, and to -- to watch the Super Bowl -- that's an appropriate time, we MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -88-

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all agree, to celebrate. If I were invited to that friend's house and there are a couple of other buddies there and I brought along a fifth of Jack -- Captain Morgan rum and I decided I was going to drink a lot -now, I don't drink a lot. I will admit in my younger days I had enough. I had a lot to drink. But I don't drink a lot. But if I decided that, certainly nothing wrong with that. I have that right. But it would never occur to me in a thousand years -- even though I've been working with this Fenwick Hall seminar for thirty years, it would never occur to me in a thousand years that if I drank enough Captain Morgan, watching the Super Bowl -- that I blacked out and that I could have found myself waking up at Medical University hearing that I had gone the wrong way on the Ravenel Bridge and killed somebody, it never would occur to me in those thousand years that I could have done something like that in a state that is so bizarre, so unpredicted, so unplanned. And that's exactly what happened here.

Sam's crime, Sam's crime, was that he drank almost a fifth of Captain Morgan's rum and he blacked out. And his crime was that in that blackout state, wearing a bathing suit, no shirt, and one shoe, that he went the wrong way up the Romney Street exit and,

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rest her soul, we're so sorry, Ms. Caperton was The evidence shows that Sam was virtually out killed. of his mind when the police got there, talking about these nonsensical things. It never would have occurred to me in a thousand years. I don't know how we can argue that it should have occurred to Sam.

After the plea, Judge, in May, I had a really interesting experience in that I received feedback from the community. I got calls from people who expressed their sympathy for Sam McCauley, people that didn't know Sam McCauley. And I sent one -- there's a -- there's an e-mail under Tab M from a fellow named Ed Pendarvis, who was one of them. I just happened to throw that in.

But one of those calls, Judge, was -- that I received was from a man named Legrand Guerry. G-U-E-R-R-Y. Now, Legrand is eighty-two years old and he is a retired municipal judge from the town of Mount Pleasant. I haven't seen Legrand in twenty years. And I think he was probably a municipal judge. There's nothing in your package relating to him. haven't seen him. And I think he probably sat on the bench over there in the '70s, maybe the '80s. here was the message. He said that he read today's article and would trade places with Sam and serve his

time for Sam if he could. He said to please let him know if there's anything that he can do. And then he said this. He said that he lost his son to a DUI four years ago. But he said, tell Sam I wish I could serve his time for him, he would not wish Sam to go through anything like this at his young age.

So I called Judge Guerry and I asked him -- and he apologized. He said, you know, Capers, if we had talked earlier, I might could have made arrangements to be here. But I said, I understand. I said, well, do you mind my telling Judge Hughston what you told me, what you said to me in May, what you -- and what we're saying now. He said, not at all. He said, you can tell Judge Hughston that on my behalf and on behalf of my wife, Cookie.

And Legrand said this. He appeared at the plea in the case involving his son who was killed. And he said, the only way we got peace was to give it up; we found relief by giving up on that hate and forgiving her. The other driver in that case was a woman. And this young man can help with other young people. didn't know about these presentations that had already occurred at the schools.

This case, of course, is filed as the case of The State of South Carolina v. Sam McCauley. MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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brought in the name of the State. And in the interest of every value that's protected by our state and federal constitutions, not the least of which is a defendant's right to be treated fairly and equally.

And we also know, Your Honor, that the purpose of punishment in the system is to serve the broader societal goals of retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation. It's not intended to vindicate the individual injury of an individual victim, although that is certainly a factor to consider.

The Supreme Court of the Unites States has said that the criminal justice system exists not only for the benefit of victims but for the benefit of society as a whole. Justice is seldom perfect, but I believe a maximum of sentencing law to be of particular relevance here is that a particular sentence should be the minimum necessary to further the goals of retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation.

In this equation, Judge, we've seen -- you and I and the lawyers in this court, and other lawyers and other judges, see so many cases and we see cases in which the victims are, as we heard from Ms. Caperton's family by their own words, angry. And we see cases such as Judge Guerry's where the victims are forgiven.

And I don't say this at all in criticism of the MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -92-

Caperton family. I don't -- I'm not criticizing their emotions. They're entitled to those emotions. But in a societal sense, considering the fact that we sit here, we're present here, in the interest of the State the pivotal point -- that is to say the great balance between these conflicting dynamics of one case where the victim is compassionate and forgiving and the other where the victims want the max, it's the Court's function, as you well know, to balance that and to consider that there are broader societal interests.

And I might say, apropos, another observation, apropos, the feelings of the Caperton family: with Sam last night and I reviewed with him a news article that was yesterday where I think Ms. Caperton's sister said she thought Sam ought to get fifteen years. And she said some other things, that Sam was -- had been acting, and things like that, when he attempted suicide. I wanted him to know it, and I also wanted to know it in case he should hear it here today. And I said, Sam, how do you feel about that. And you know what he said to me? He said, they're in pain. And I thought to myself, wow, at my age if I were going to court tomorrow facing thirty-five years and I were told something like that, would I have the grace to make that as an observation? It's another MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -93-

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example of Sam's genuine remorse.

At his age, Your Honor, and his relative immaturity, what we've heard about the brain, the bizarre manner that this thing happened, and the potential for prison to negate rehabilitation, the probation officer's PSI recommendation, all of these factors support the imposition of a minimum active sentence.

The General Assembly in defining the crime of felony DUI, which is the more serious of the two, set a minimum mandatory sentence of one year, which is a mandatory sentence. But, Your Honor, it's also another expression of the General Assembly's intent, and that expression is this. There are cases of felony DUI involving death in which one year is an adequate, fair and just sentence. And we respectfully suggest that this is one of those cases.

I can't thank Your Honor enough for your patience. But I know you recognize that this is a major day for Sam, so we leave it in your hands. And thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Of course, Mr. McCauley, you have the opportunity now to say anything that you want to say to me or anyone else. You already spoke at your plea but, again, I give you the opportunity to MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

1	say anything that you would like to say.
2	MR. MCCAULEY: I'm just very sorry for what I've
3	done.
4	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
5	I'm very appreciative of the presentations that
6	have been presented today, and I have previously a
7	lot of it covered ground that were
8	Oh. Excuse me. I do want to ask y'all can
9	have a seat back over there.
10	Anything, briefly, in response from the State?
11	I say it's response. Anything not just cover what
12	you covered initially. But if there's anything you
13	want to say in response to what's been presented, you
14	have that opportunity.
15	MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, if I may address the
16	Court very briefly.
17	THE COURT: All right. Go right ahead.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Very briefly.
19	THE COURT: Go right ahead.
20	MS. WILLIAMS: I, as the Court is aware, have
21	already I think thoroughly responded to most of
22	Mr. Barr's presentation in my memorandum, which I know
23	that the Court has read, as well as the legal
24	authorities I gave the Court already regarding time
25	served on house arrest.

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THE COURT: And I conclude that you're correct on that.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm not right very often.

What I do just want to add, Your Honor, to bring a little bit of reality back to the facts of this case and impaired driving. And what I just must reiterate to this Court is all of the things we've talked about in these memorandums, all of the cases that Your Honor I'm sure has heard, these -- let me find some effective wording here -- these cases aren't about, Your Honor -- unfortunately, these felony DUIs with death and reckless homicides, they are not, as I'm sure as Your Honor is aware, like a lot of crimes that we work with and preside over. They just aren't. So I would like to say on behalf of the State, the solicitor's office, and the Caperton family, that we do recognize the position that the Court finds itself in with the difficulty in making decisions in cases like this.

That being said, I do just want to reiterate that this case is distinguishably different from other cases -- I have handled over 400 of them -- as far as the facts and egregiousness of them involved. But what I would like to end with, Your Honor, is, as I'm MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M

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sure you're aware, these kinds of cases are not about smart people or less intelligent people. They aren't about who can fill the courtroom with the most people or the most letters. These cases are not about where people went to school and these cases, most of the time, are not about criminal history. These cases are not about good people and bad people. And I know that the Court is aware of that, but I just needed to reiterate that these cases, in particular, are about choices and consequences. And I would submit to the Court, Your Honor, that beyond just remorse and guilt and license privileges, that Mr. McCauley still has more consequences to deal with regarding sentencing in our case, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Again, thank you for the presentations.

I've thought about this case a great deal and in situations like this, words are truly not adequate to express our thoughts, our feelings, at such moments. However, I have -- I have written a statement, prior to coming in here today, that I will try to read. And I will make the statement available through the clerk -- you can be seated -- through the clerk, if anybody is interested. And, of course, there is a transcript.

This is an extraordinarily tragic case for

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everyone involved. I could recite -- I could recite the facts that lead me to this conclusion, but we've really already heard those tragic facts today already. I have considered everything that has been made known to me by the prosecution, the defense, and the presentence investigation, and I'm very grateful to all those involved for what you have done to present me with a thorough development of the facts.

Sentencing -- excuse me. Sentencing is almost universally acknowledged as the most serious, the hardest, thing that a judge has to do. There are so many things that go into sentencing. We study about theories behind sentencing in law school and deal with these, thereafter, as lawyers and as judges.

Occasionally, it is helpful to examine these as they relate to a specific case.

My four basic theories or justifications for sentencing are incapacitation, rehabilitation, retribution and deterrence. Some subdivide one or more of these. Each of these has some application in this case. My analysis and application of incapacitation, rehabilitation and retribution would lead me to conclude against a long incarceration.

However, deterrence -- and here I speak of a general deterrence -- in the community, in my opinion, far

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outweighs all other considerations.

Hopefully, Mr. McCauley, your loss of liberty will serve as a stop sign for others. As I said at the beginning, this extraordinarily tragic — this is an extraordinarily tragic case for everyone directly involved and for our society at large. My sympathy goes to everyone. I'm always guided in my decisions by those ancient words: to do justice and to love mercy.

The operative sentence will be the -- I am going to impose what I -- what we refer to as a split sentence on the felony DUI. And one of the terms of that probation will be -- I'm not going to specify exactly, I'm not going to go into detail. I'm going to leave that up to the good judgment of the probation officers that will be in charge of supervising your probation. But I have written as one of the terms of your probation following the service of the initial sentence will be public service regarding these offenses that you've been convicted of, presented to appropriate groups. So I leave the exact -- how that will be exactly carried out up to the good officers of the probation department.

But the sentence on the felony DUI, which I said is really going to be the operative sentence, is that MIA PERRON, CVR-CM-M -99-

you be confined to the South Carolina Department of		
Corrections for a period of fifteen years and pay a		
fine of \$15,000 provided upon the service of ten years		
and the payment of a 10,100-dollar fine. The balance		
will be suspended and you'll be placed on probation.		
As I said, I agree that 267 days is the appropriate		
jail credit. Sentence on the other one is a		
concurrent ten years and a payment of a 5,000-dollar		
fine. You get credit for your jail time toward that.		
Good luck to you.		

PROBATION: Your Honor, the probation to follow was how long?

THE COURT: Five.

PROBATION: Thank you, Your Honor.

[SENTENCING CONCLUDES AT 1:41 P.M.]

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

I, the undersigned Mia Perron, Circuit Court
Reporter for the 9th Judicial Circuit of the State of
South Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a
true, accurate, and complete transcript of the sentencing
held before the Honorable Thomas L. Hughston, on Friday,
January 18, 2013.

I do further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties and have no interest in the outcome of this action.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 2013.

Mia Perron, CVR-CM-M
Circuit Court Reporter
9th Judicial Circuit

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